Delhi Metro affected by low power

2275. SHRI K. RAHMAN KHAN: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that low power frequency has severely affected the Delhi Metro trips; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) and (b) According to Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd., the low power frequency below 48.5 Hz. affected some trips of Delhi Metro Rail as the train traction system had been got designed to cater to 3% variation in frequency i.e. 51.5 Hz. To 48.5 Hz. To over come this, train traction control system software has been got modified to work upto 48.0 Hz. With this, the dipping of frequency upto 48.0 Hz. will now not affect the train traction system.

Private sector to generate their own electricity

2276. MISS MABEL REBELLO: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that private industrialists have to pay some cess to Government for generating power;

(b) why does not the Government encourage private sector to generate their own power by providing them some incentives;

(c) whether it is also a fact that private sector industries are not allowed to sell to their excess power to neighbours; and

(d) if so, whether Government look into these and make things easier for the private sector to generate their own electricity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) Some States have imposed tax on the consumption/sale of electricity in the form of electricity duty/cess/ tax.

(b) to (d) Even though Electricity is a concurrent subject, supply and

distribution of electiricity is the responsibility of the State Govenrments. On July 11, 2001 the Ministry of Power has circulated a Captive Power Policy prepared in consultation with the Central Electricity Authority, to all the State Governments and Union Territories which recommends purchase of power by State Utilities from spare capacity in captive power plants. The policy suggests that State Utilities could purchase power from captive power plants at the tariffs which may be fixed after mutual discussion and could be based on pooled variable charge of thermal power station operating in the State Electricity Board (SEB) plus some percentage of the pooled variable charges as incentive. Tariff could also be based on the highest variable cost in the system or actual variable cost of CPP, whichever is lower and some percentage of the variable cost as an incentive. Under the said policy, third party sale of power is also permissible subject to approval of the concerned SEB.

In the conference of the State Power Ministers held at New Delhi on 5th August, 2002, a strategy was evolved to tackle the power demand during the then prevailing drought situation. This strategy also includes, *inter-alia*, utilization of spare capacity of captive power plants.

Power plants for U.P.

2277. PROF. M.M. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new power plant has been set up in the State of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of such power plants proposed to be set up during 2003-04 in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI MEHTA): (a) to (d) Two units of Unchahar TPS Extension (2x210MW) in Central Sector in 1999 and Unit 4 (110 MW) of Tanda TPS in State Sector in February, 1998, which has later been taken over by NTPC, have been commissioned in Uttar Pradesh.